

Statement for Management

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



Definition

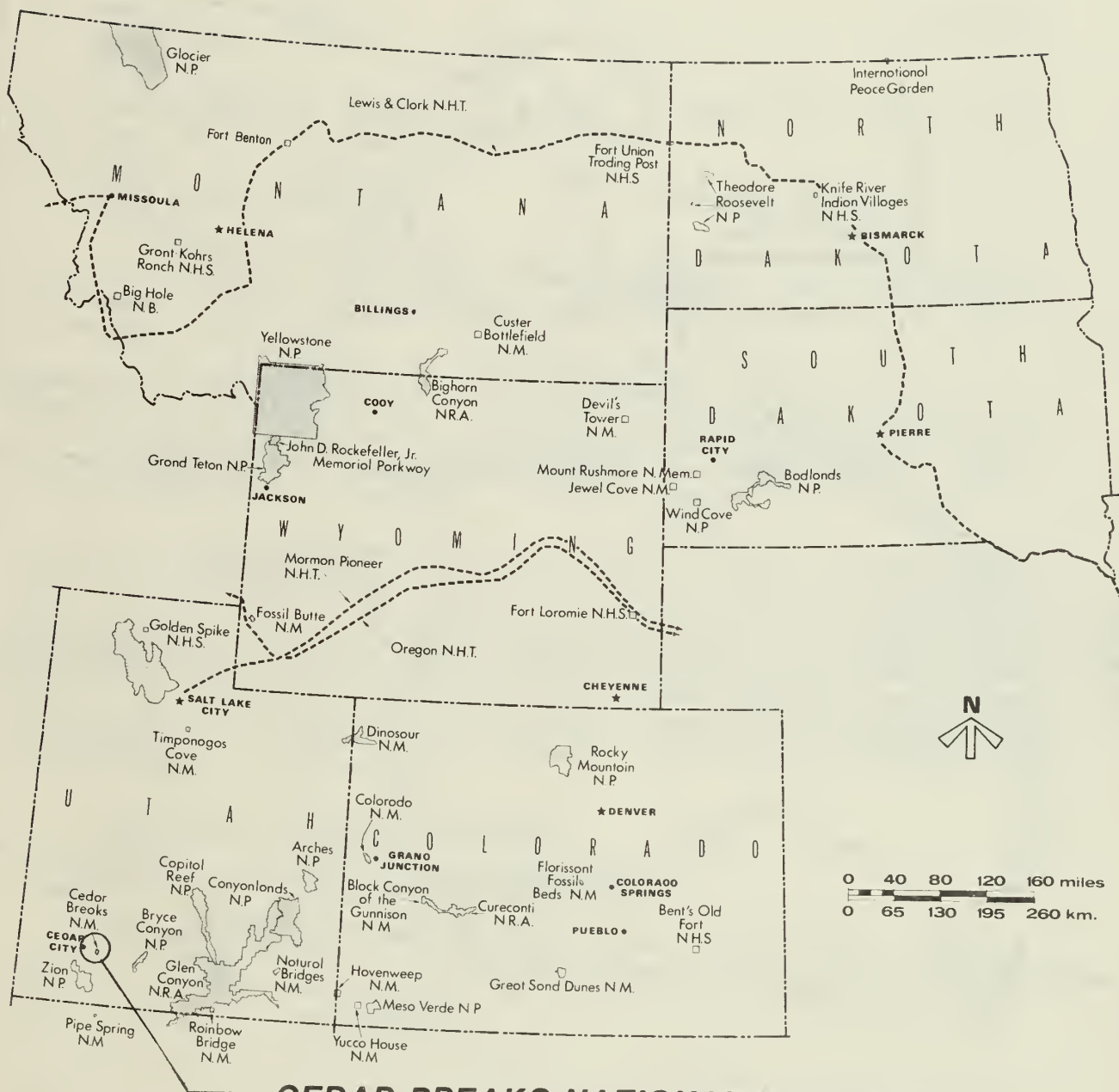
The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended: /s/ Clay Alderson
Superintendent
Cedar Breaks National Monument

November 28, 1983
Date



Approved: *James O'Hanlon*
Acting Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

12/7/83
Date



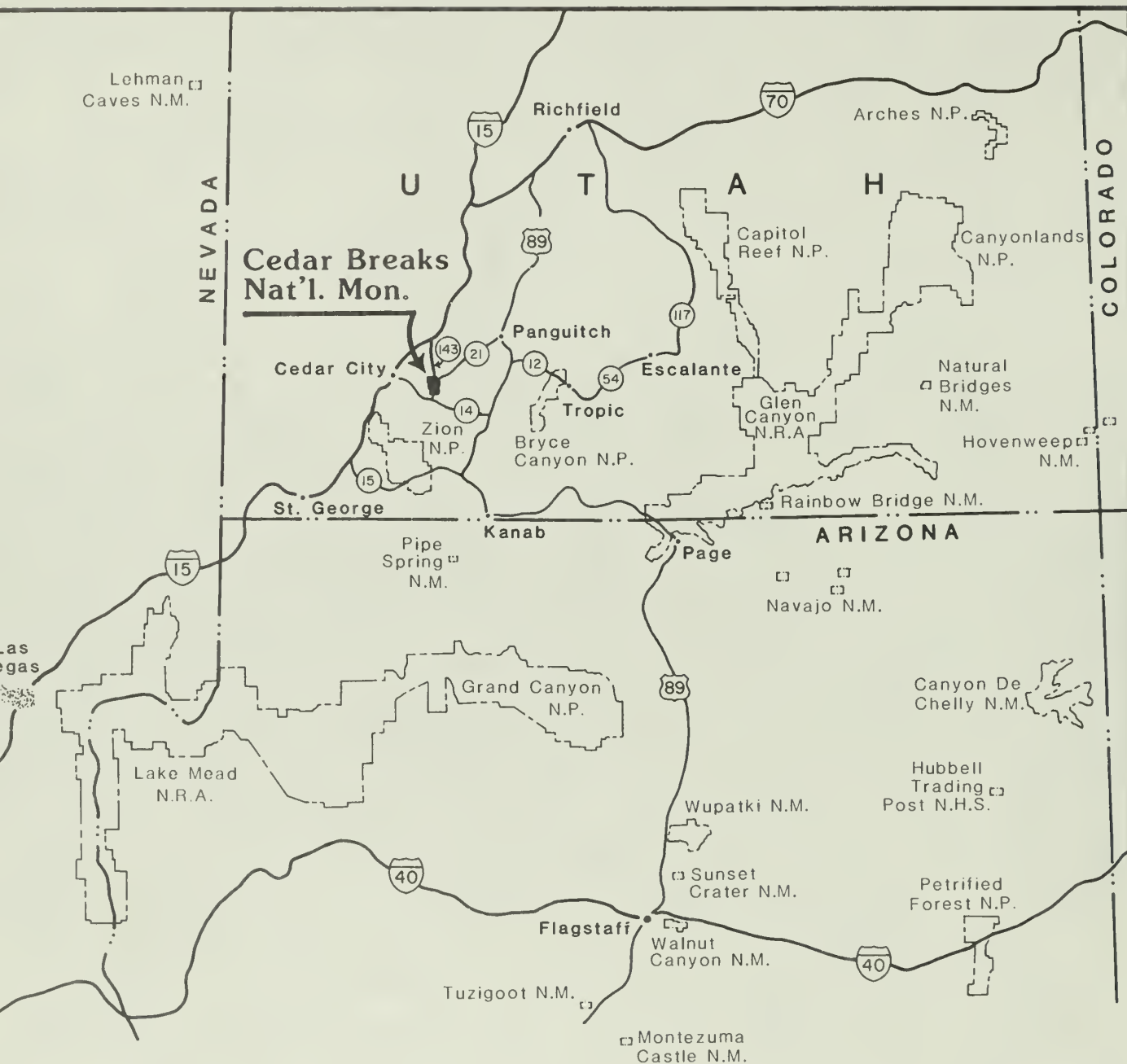
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Legend

- **Locations of Major Cities**
- * **Locations of State Capitals**
-  **State Boundary Lines**
-  **National Park Service Areas**
- **National Park Service
Historical Trails**

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service
United States Department
of the Interior



Vicinity Map
Cedar Breaks National Monument
 U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service
FIGURE 1

154 | 80,029
 June '83 | RMRO

I. LOCATION

Cedar Breaks National Monument is located in southwestern Utah in Iron County and the Second Congressional District.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

"* * * include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs, canyons, and features of scenic, scientific and educational interest contained therein * * *" (Proclamation No. 2054, August 22, 1933.)

Cedar Breaks National Monument was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Proclamation No. 2054, August 22, 1933, under authority of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), known as an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, and the Act of June 4, 1897, (30 Stat. 34).

The characteristic topography of this region is that of broad plateaus bounded by receding escarpments. Some of these plateaus are the highest in the United States. The Aquarius Plateau of south-central Utah and Grand Mesa of western Colorado exceed 11,000 feet in elevation. This theme has excellent representation in areas of the National Park System. Outstanding examples are portions of the Kaibab Plateau (Grand Canyon National Park), the Paunsagunt Plateau (Bryce Canyon National Park), the Markagunt Plateau (Cedar Breaks National Monument), and Mesa Verde National Park.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

1. The original boundary established by Proclamation No. 2054 in 1933 was modified on March 7, 1942, (56 Stat. 141) and on June 30, 1961, (75 Stat. 198). Present approved acreage is 6154.6 acres. No funding restrictions were imposed by the legislation.

2. The following Special Use Permits are in effect: Utah Power and Light, 12.47 KV electric powerline. Mountain States Telephone, access corridors. A contract with the Utah Power and Light Company allows for construction and maintenance of powerlines through the park. The power company agrees to supply power to the park.

A Memorandum of Agreement with the Iron County Sheriff authorizes qualified park employees to be deputized. The park agrees to respond to requests for assistance in the vicinity of the park.

B. Resources

Cedar Breaks National Monument is a multi-colored amphitheater, eroded from the Pink Cliffs member of the Wasatch limestone, located on the 10,000 foot Markagunt Plateau of southwestern Utah.

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST



June 184 80.021
8.3 71.720

The Pink Cliffs member was a limy ooze deposited in shallow Eocene Lakes near sea level about 55 million years ago. A general uplift and development of fault blocks occurred during the Miocene, dated at about 14 million years before the present. The Cedar Breaks National Monument amphitheater is an escarpment facing westward with rims on the north, east, and south. Erosion has produced ridges and other shapes, although isolated spires are almost absent.

Cedar Breaks National Monument, in addition to the amphitheater (comprising some 75 percent of the monument), produces an abundant and colorful display of subalpine wildflowers. These include the marsh marigold, columbine, larkspur, Indian paintbrush, lupine, and many more.

The ancient bristlecone pines, one specimen dated at 1,630 years, are a significant resource. Also found are limber pine, subalpine fir, Englemann spruce, quaking aspen, and dwarf juniper. Shrubs such as gooseberry, currant, twinberry and redberry elder often form dense thickets.

C. Land Uses and Trends

All lands within the authorized boundary of Cedar Breaks are owned by the Federal Government. Lands adjoining the park are also in government ownership and are managed by the Forest Service, and Dixie National Forest except for a small portion on the east boundary which is in private ownership. There are no present land uses near the park that are incompatible to park purposes. See the attached map for further information.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

Visitation at Cedar Breaks has been influenced by the 1976 Bicentennial and the availability of gasoline. Visitor use surveys have not been updated and traffic counters are ineffective during 8 months of the year due to heavy snow. Fluctuations in visitation can, therefore, be influenced considerably by the person making periodic spot checks and reporting monthly visitation since no accurate visitor counts can be maintained.

Monthly visits are influenced primarily by weather. The most severe limitation is experienced during the winter and spring months (December - May) when the road is completely closed due to snow. Visitors must reach the park via snowmobile, snowshoes, or crosscountry skies. Visitation during these months is estimated based upon spot checks.

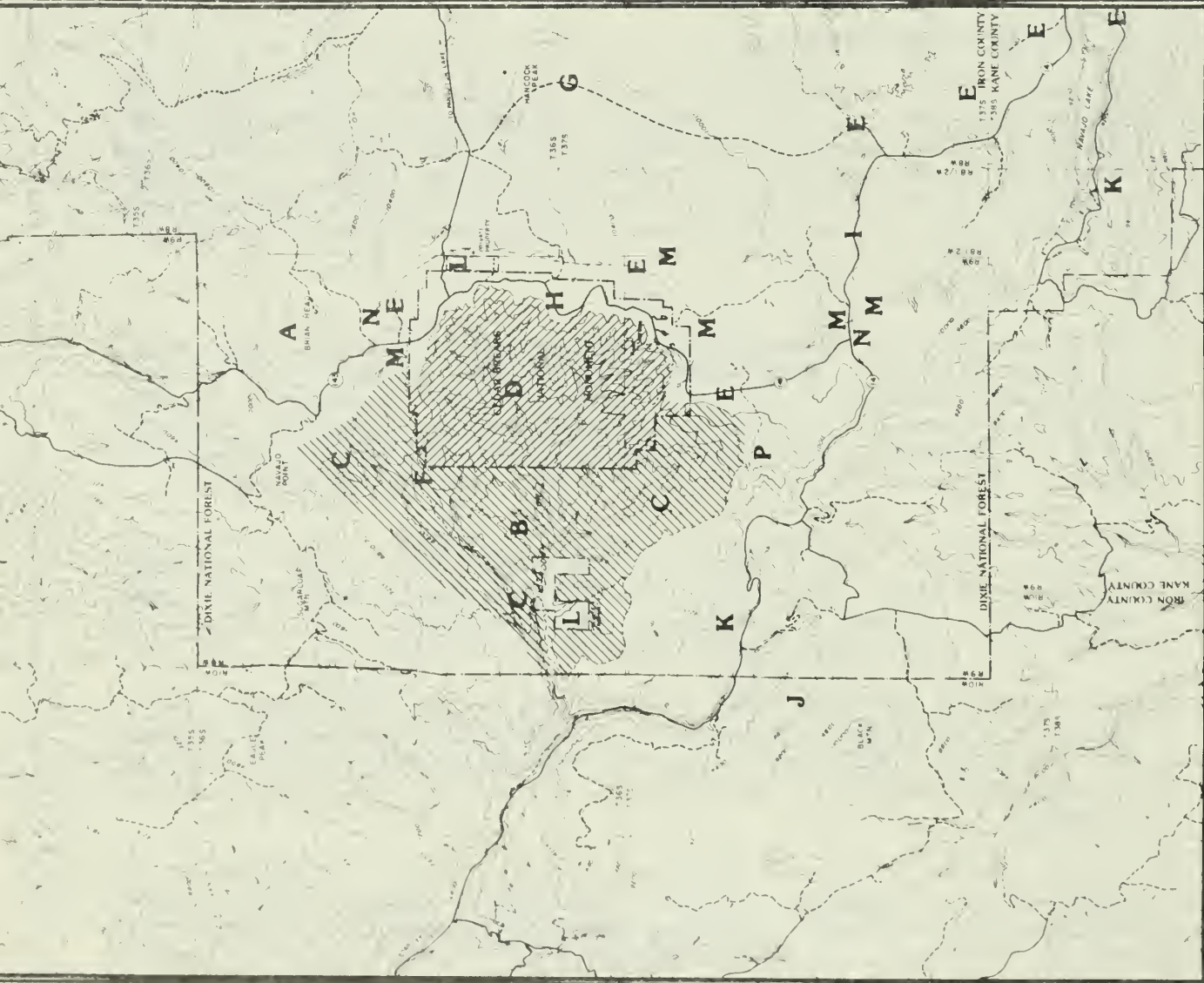
Peak visitation occurs on holidays and weekends during the summer. July 4 and July 24 (Utah Mormon Holiday) are traditionally the periods of heaviest visitation. Labor Day weekend can be busy depending upon weather and the scheduled opening of schools in areas within the park's area of influence.

Average visitor stay is estimated at 2 hours. About 20 percent of the total number of visitors stop at the visitor center. Most visitors originate from California, Nevada, and Utah. Visitors arriving by bus make up less than 1 percent of total visitation and foreign visitors do

UTAH CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH

LAND USE AND TRENDS

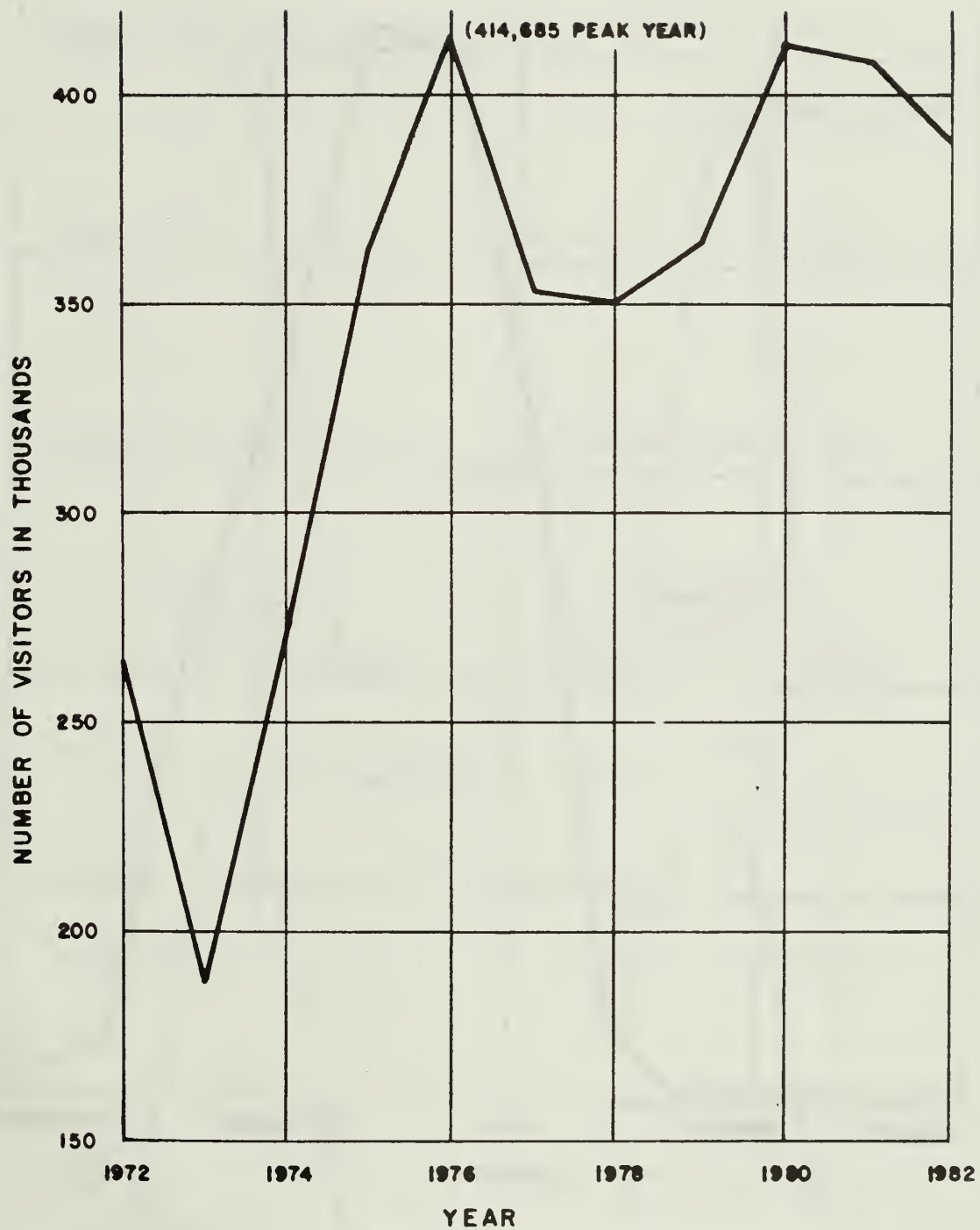
- A-BRIAN HEAD SKI AREA
- B-BASHDOWN GORGE
- C-DIXIE N.F. ROADLESS AREA
- D-CEDAR BREAKS WILDERNESS
- E-DIXIE N.F. SNOWMOBILE ROUTE
- F-RATTLESNAKE TRAIL (N.F.)
- G-HANCOCK PEAK TRAIL
- H-STATE HIGHWAY 143
- I-STATE HIGHWAY 14
- J-BLACK MTN. SKI AREA
- K-U.S.F.S. CAMPGROUND
- L-PRIVATE OWNED LAND
- M-U.S.F.S. GRAZING LEASE AREA
- N-U.S.F.S. WINTER PLAY AREA
- P-BLOWHARD MTN.(FAA)



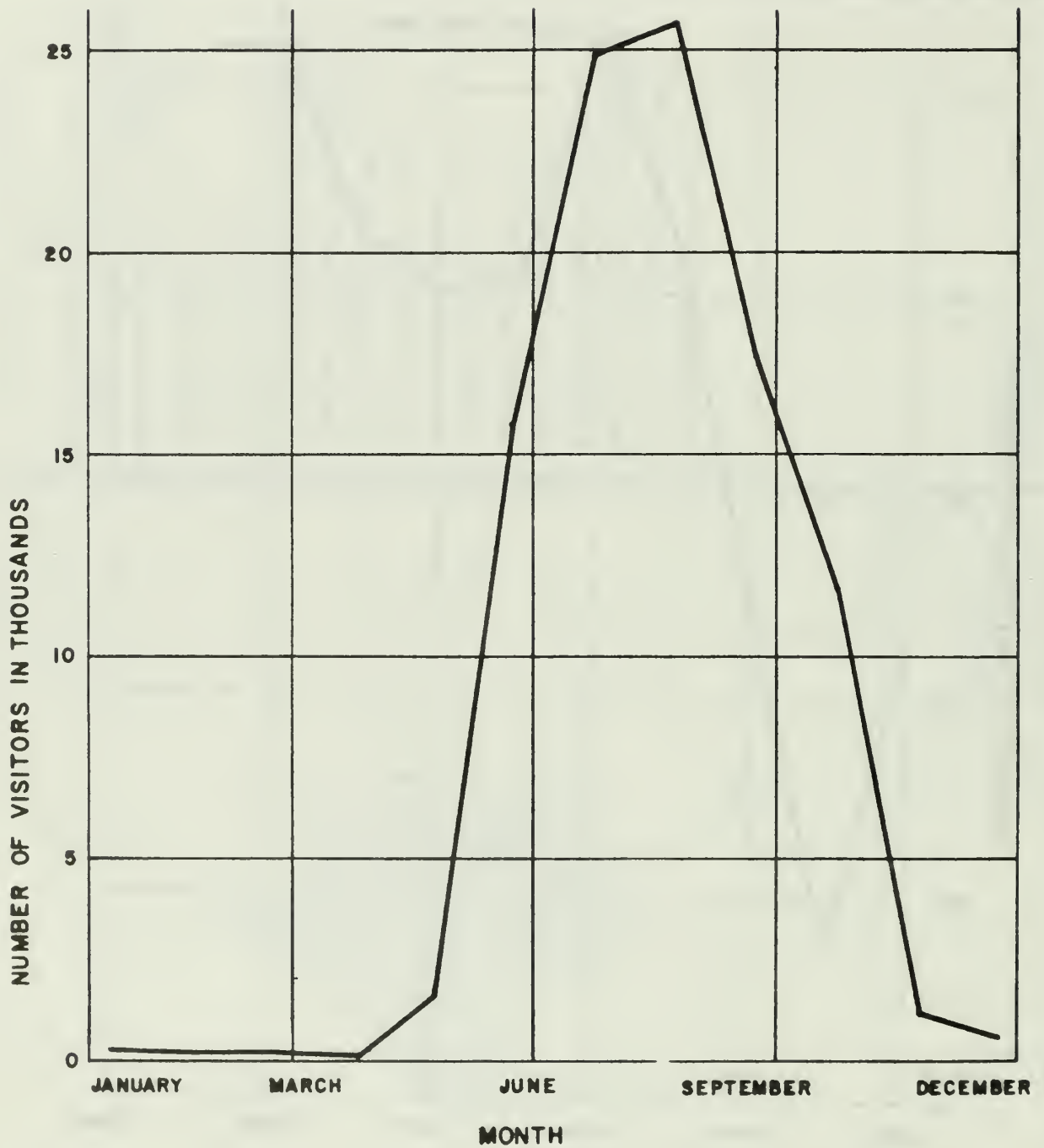
LEGEND

NOTE: Map base data (USGS)
Scale datum is mean sea level

154,000,000
June 85 PMRO



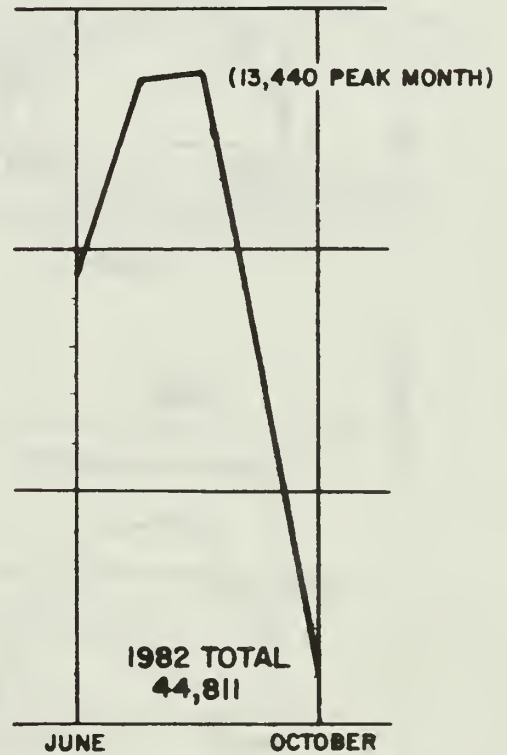
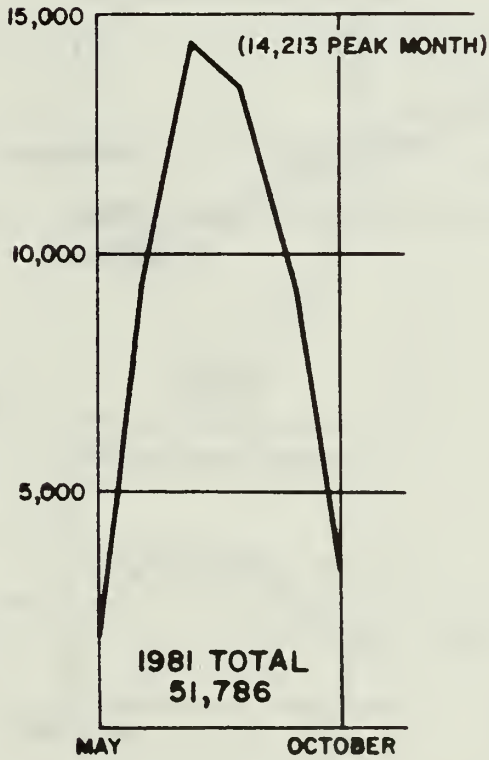
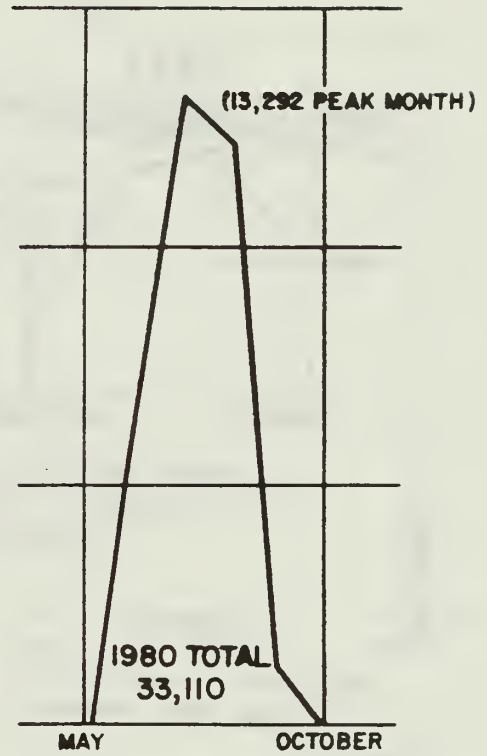
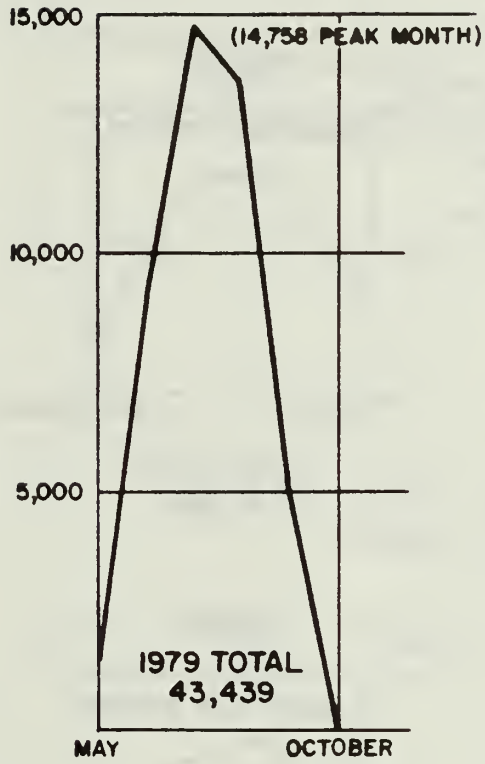
**ANNUAL VISITATION
1972-1982**



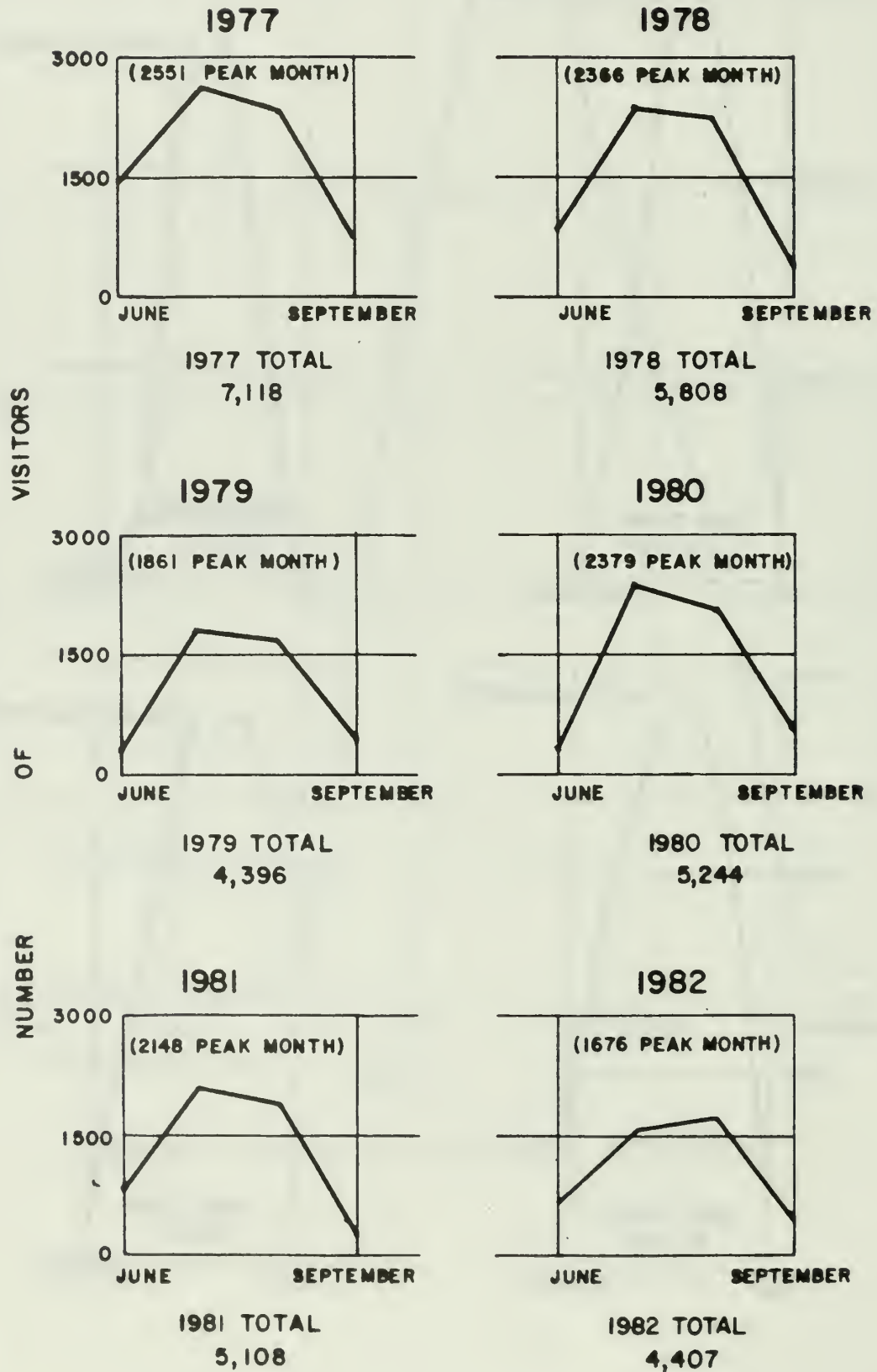
AVERAGE MONTHLY VISITATION 5 YEARS

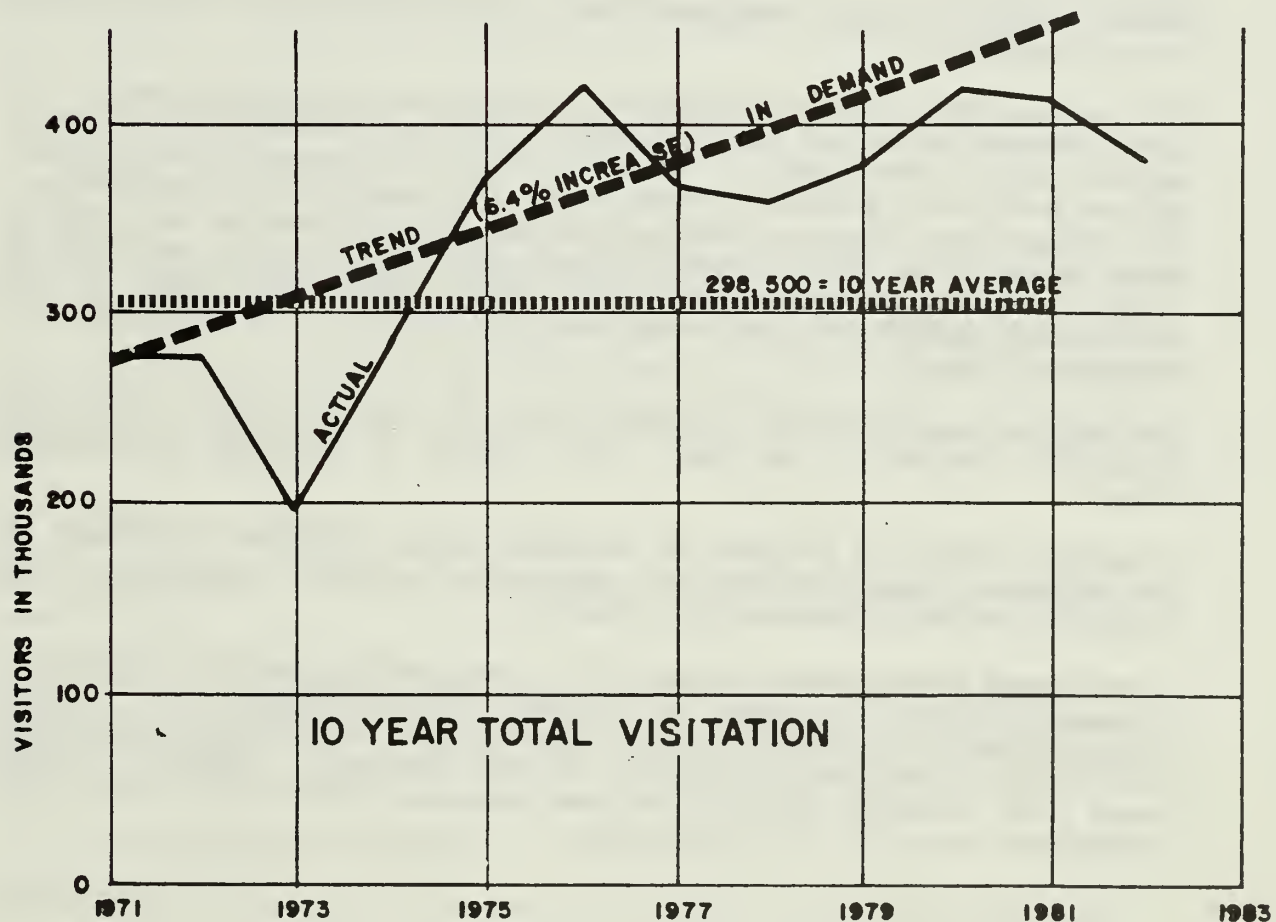
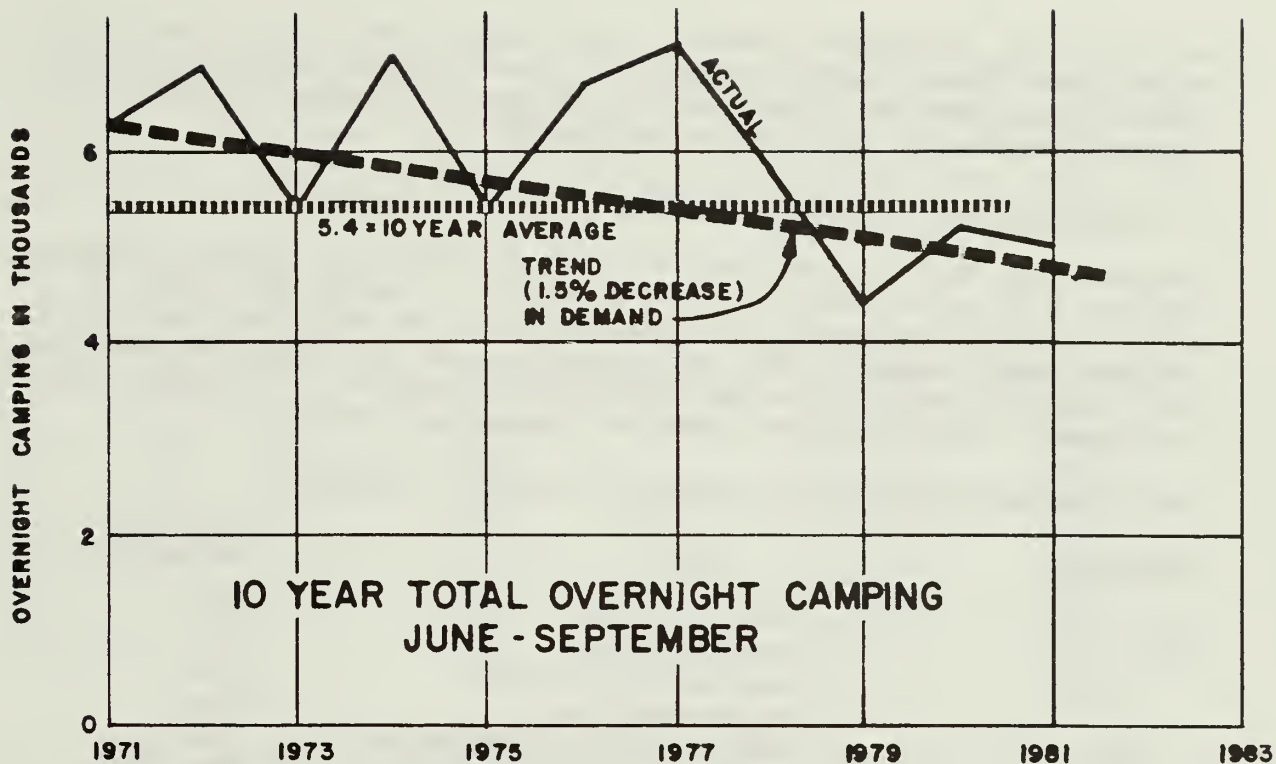
VISITOR CENTER USE

NUMBER
OF
VISITORS



CAMPGROUND VISITS





not arrive in significant numbers. Fall colors also help to extend the season into October when the weather is nice. Senior citizens and local school groups make up a large portion of the fall visitors. Visitor use is also discussed in section 4-B-7 of the GMP.

E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

The main park road is a continuation of Utah State Route 143 and traverses the park 6.01 miles south to north linking all visitor use areas. A .1 mile spur road connects the main park road with the Panguitch Lake road at the east park boundary. The road is narrow and in very poor condition with extensive surface cracking deteriorating subgrade. No bridges exist in the park. There are four roadside information turnouts.

The following buildings are currently located in the park:

<u>Building #</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Condition</u>
H.S. 1	Visitor Center	Fair
H.S. 2	Residence Cabin	Fair
4	Apartment (4 Units)	Good
11	Maintenance Shop	Good
12	Comfort Station (Campground)	Good
16	Restroom (Point Supreme)	New 1982

There is also a 30-unit campground and a 2-acre picnic area that are both in good condition.

The park maintains all water and sewer systems that serve park needs. The main Blowhard Spring and the supplemental Shooting Star Spring provide an adequate summer water supply. Water is treated and pumped to two (57,915 gallons and 33,572 gallons) storage tanks for gravity flow distribution. The storage tanks have not been painted for several years and are showing signs of rusting. Three sewer systems with septic tanks and lateral fields have been adequate for present park needs. Park soils do not provide much percolation and in wet years the system at the campground can become overloaded.

The park has a contractual agreement with Utah Power and Light to provide electrical service to the park. The service is provided by overhead lines.

Telephone service is provided by Mountain States Telephone. Portions of the telephone lines have been put underground and more upgrading of the telephone system is expected this summer.

A park owned radio system consists of a lease station and four portables. A second base unit is located at the park office in Cedar City. A repeater on Blowhard Mountain improves coverage and links Cedar Breaks with Zion National Park and Pipe Springs National Monument. Irregular terrain makes radio coverage difficult but new equipment adds to the safety and convenience sought in the radio system.

The park leases vehicles from GSA. Presently a station wagon/patrol vehicle and four wheel drive maintenance vehicle are leased on a year-round basis. During the summer two additional vehicles are added. The park does not own any heavy or specialized equipment.

F. Status of Planning

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Comment On Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
General Mgmt. Plan	RMRO/CEBR		Ongoing	CEBR
Nat. Res. Mgmt. Plan	CEBR		Ongoing	CEBR
Cul. Res. Mgmt. Plan	CEBR		Ongoing	CEBR
Proposed Wilderness	CEBR	1976	Current	CEBR
Interpretive Prospectus	RMRO/CEBR	1971	Needs Update	CEBR
Park Safety Plan	CEBR		Current	CEBR
Physical Security Plan	CEBR		Current	CEBR
Road Study	FHWA	1980	Current	CEBR
Statement for Interp.	CEBR	1983	Current	CEBR

The General Management Plan is being written with completion scheduled for February 1984. Out of that plan will come additional planning needs. The Natural Resources Management Plan has been submitted to region for review and approval. The Cultural Resources Management Plan is being written with completion scheduled for August 1983.

G. Existing Management Zoning (see map) (Existing Acres 6154.6)

1. Natural Zone (6,063 acres)

The majority of the monument is classified as a natural zone composed of a wilderness subzone and natural environment subzone. In these subzones the natural resources and processes have remained largely unaltered by human activity except for the approved developments essential for management use and appreciation of the park. Development is absent in the wilderness. Development is marginal in the natural environment subzone and includes park roads, dispersed recreation facilities such as picnic areas and interpretive facilities.

(a) Wilderness Subzone (4,830 acres)

Approximately 78.5 percent of monument lands are proposed for wilderness classification.

The wilderness subzone is the land and water proposed legislatively as wilderness, and are now being considered for wilderness. They are managed to protect wilderness values in accordance with wilderness management policies.

(b) Natural Environment Subzone (1,233 acres)

Approximately 20 percent of monument lands fall in this classification.

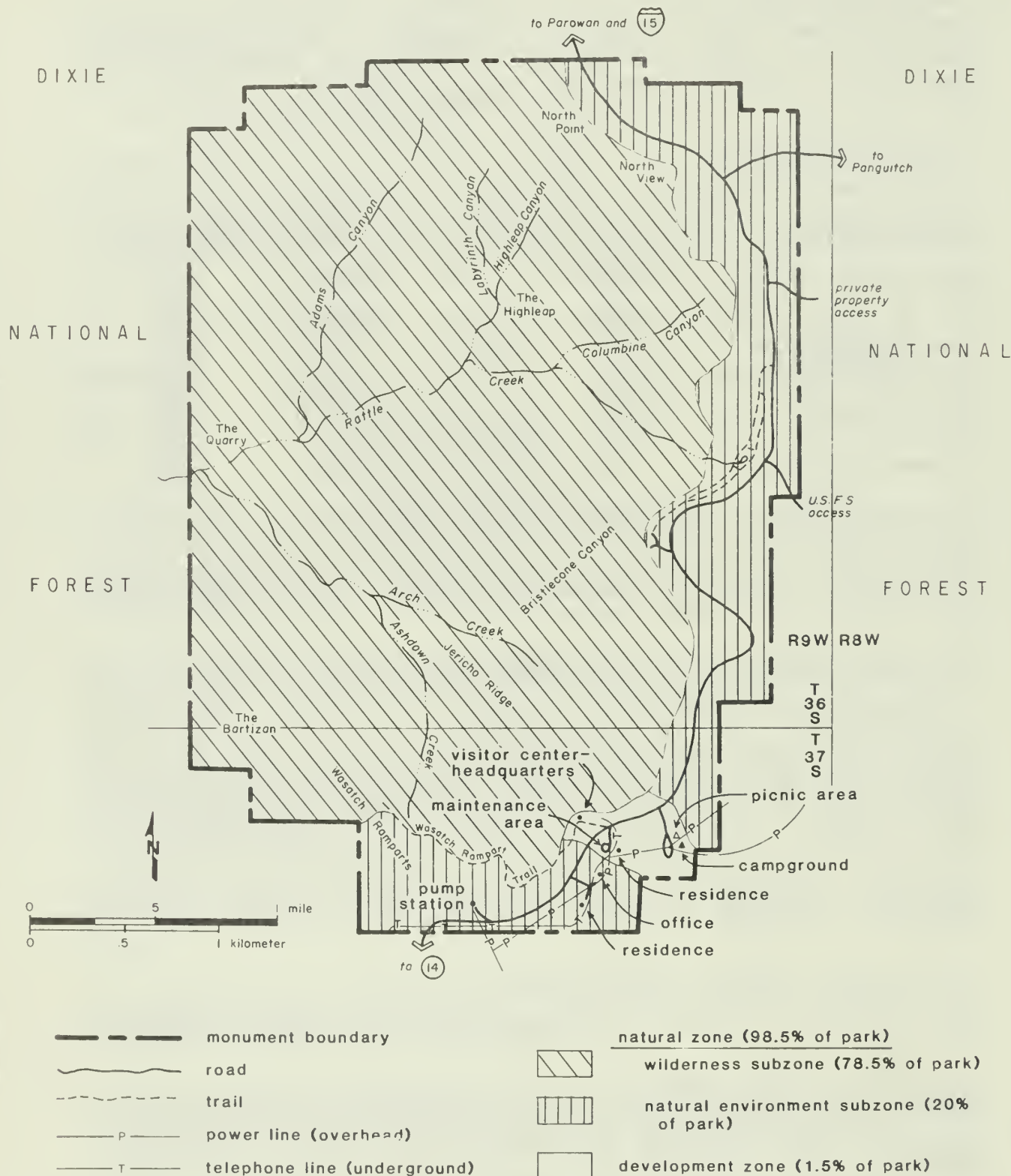


FIGURE 4 Existing Management Zoning Map

Cedar Breaks National Monument - Utah

U.S. Dept. of the Interior-National Park Service

154 80,032
June '83 RMRO

The natural environment subzones are lands that will be managed to provide for environmentally compatible recreational activities based upon and protective to the natural environment.

2. Development Zone (92 acres)

Approximately 1.5 percent of monument lands are in the Development Zone.

This zone includes lands and waters where nonhistoric park development and intensive use, existing and proposed, have altered the natural environment. This zone is managed to provide and maintain development that serves the needs of park management and relatively large numbers of visitors. Aggregations of buildings, parking lots, service roads, and utilities have been included in this zone. Park roads extending beyond a development center have been included in the natural zone through which they pass. Minor wayside developments permitted in other zones have not constituted a development zone. Development zones have been restricted to the smallest area necessary to accommodate existing or proposed development and use. Development zones were designated only after considering alternative sites (including out of the park) and alternative levels of use, management facilities, and services necessary to achieve park objectives.

IV./V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: MAJOR ISSUES

A. Natural and Cultural Resource Management

The following issues have been identified as needing resolution in fulfilling management objectives:

1. There is insufficient information available on floral and faunal resources to base sound decisions on planning and management.
2. No. E.O. 11593 survey has been conducted to identify cultural resources in the park.
3. The presence of man in and around the park may be impacting the natural scene. Baseline data is needed to monitor these impacts and their effect on visitor experience.

Management Objectives

To preserve the wildlife, spectacular cliffs, canyons, and other features of scenic, scientific, educational and cultural value within Cedar Breaks National Monument.

B. Visitor Use and Safety

The following issues have been identified as needing resolution in fulfilling management objectives:

1. Underground the 12.47 KV powerline inside the south park boundary and through the campground to eliminate a safety hazard and improve aesthetic qualities of the park.

2. Reconstruct 6.2 miles of the main park road to correct structural and design deficiencies and provide more safe access to the park.

3. Clean and repaint the interior and exterior of two water storage tanks to eliminate rust, sediment, and structural deficiencies and insure a safe drinking water supply for park employees and visitors.

To encourage all season use of the monument and foster public appreciation and understanding of the park's cultural, geological, and scientific values by providing adequate interpretive and information services. Upgrade park facilities to reduce hazardous conditions posed by outmoded or deteriorated facilities.

To increase visitor awareness of diverse hazards associated with use of the park throughout the year.

C. Management and Administrative Support

The following issues have been identified as needing resolution in fulfilling management objectives:

1. Establish an open line of communication with various government agencies to provide a more efficient and better advised organization.

2. Become more actively involved with the operation of the Kolob Canyons section of Zion National Park through staffing and management of the new Kolob Canyons Visitor Center and administrative office facility.

To work cooperatively with governmental agencies at all levels to reduce the adverse effects on park resources caused by mining, livestock grazing, hunting, timber harvest, energy development and other high impact developments in areas surrounding the park.

17. Cedar Breaks National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 2054) of August 22, 1933.....

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2054—Aug. 22, 1933—48 Stat. 1705]

WHEREAS it appears desirable, in the public interest, to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest, Utah, and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs, canyons, and features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest contained therein:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), and the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34), do proclaim and establish the Cedar Breaks National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Utah be, and the same are hereby, excluded from the Dixie National Forest and included within the said national monument:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

- T. 36 S., R. 9 W., sec. 15, $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
 sec. 22, $E\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3, $S\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4, $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, and
 $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$;
 sec. 23, all;
 sec. 24, $W\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}$, and $W\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 25, $W\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}$, and $W\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 26, all;
 sec. 27, $E\frac{1}{2}$, and $E\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 34, $E\frac{1}{2}$, and $E\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 35, all;
 sec. 36, $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 to 7 inclusive.
- T. 37 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1, lot 4;
 sec. 2, all (unsurveyed);
 sec. 3, lots 1, 2, and 3;
 sec. 10, $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$, and
 $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$;
 sec. 11, $N\frac{1}{2}$ (unsurveyed), and $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 12, $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence [SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

WILBUR J. CARR,

Acting Secretary of State.

6. Cedar Breaks National Monument

	Page
Boundary adjustment between the monument and the Dixie National Forest	152
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/>	

An Act To adjust the boundaries of the Cedar Breaks National Monument and the Dixie National Forest, in the State of Utah, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 141)

Dixie National Forest, Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subject to valid existing rights the following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby eliminated from the Dixie National Forest and included in and made a part of the Cedar Breaks National Monument, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto, to wit:

Salt Lake meridian: Township 36 south, range 9 west, west half southwest quarter section 22, west half west half section 27, west half west half section 34, west half of lot 8, section 36; township 37 south, range 9 west, west half of lot 3, section 1, lot 4, section 3, comprising four hundred and sixty-five and eighty-one one-hundredths acres.

Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah.

SEC. 2. That subject to valid existing rights the following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby eliminated from the Cedar Breaks National Monument and included in and made a part of the Dixie National Forest, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto, to wit:

Salt Lake meridian: Township 36 south, range 9 west, northwest quarter northeast quarter, north half northeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter, east half northwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter section 24, northwest quarter northeast quarter section 36, comprising one hundred and fifteen acres.

8. Cedar Breaks National Monument

Boundaries revised.....Act of June 30, 1961 Page 401

An Act To add federally owned lands to, and exclude federally owned lands from, the Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 198)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to further the administration, enhance the setting, and promote the public appreciation and enjoyment of the Cedar Breaks National Monument, in the State of Utah, the lands in the State of Utah, particularly described as follows, to-wit: west half northwest quarter northeast quarter, west half southwest quarter northeast quarter, west half northwest quarter southeast quarter, northwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter, all situated in section 36, township 36 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, northeast quarter lot 8, section 36, township 36 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, west half northeast quarter northwest quarter, and northwest quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter, both situated in section 12, township 37 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, consisting of 111.4 acres, more or less, are excluded from Dixie National Forest and added to the monument.

Cedar Breaks
National Monument,
Utah.
Land addition.

SEC. 2. The lands in the State of Utah particularly described as follows, to-wit: south half southeast quarter, section 15, township 36 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, north half lot 2, and south half lot 4, both in section 22, township 36 south, range 9 west, Salt Lake meridian, consisting of 129 acres, more or less, are excluded from the monument and added to Dixie National Forest.

Dixie National
Forest.
Land addition.

SEC. 3. Lands added to the Cedar Breaks National Monument pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, chapter 408 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the monument. The lands added to the Dixie National Forest shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the national forest.

Administra-
tion.

